

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CH. R. L. S. JONGENEL, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed reports are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original documents entitled:

- 1) Report on L.C.G. camp Bandoeng from October 1942 until October 1943;
- 2) Report on camp No. 5 Tjimahi (Baros) from October 1943 until Aug.-Sep. 1945 signed J.C. Reinders, Folmer, Camp No. 36344, civilian Internee, Interpreter, dated Tjimahi, Baros, October 4th 1945.

which documents are a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE

B.T.V.L.A., June 7th, 1946.

SEAL

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de Weerd, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.L.J.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

[In the attached REPORTS I try to sketch conditions prevailing in the Bandoeng L.O.G. CAMP and the TJIMAHİ CAMP No. 5 during 3½ years of internment.

Having been interpreter, and having kept daily notes of the principal happenings and conversations, those reports represent the absolute truth.

It is not the first time that I was in contact with Japanese, having lived in Japan off and on from 1928 till 1941, for about 9 years.

Tjimahi, Baros, October 4th 1945.

sng. J. C. Reinders FOLMER
Camp No. 36344, Civilian Internee.

From October 1942 until October 1943 I was interned in the "L.O.G." camp Bandoeng, where from time to time, when Japs visited the camp I acted as interpreter.]

The L.O.G. camp was under Indonesian command (commander SAUHARA, sub-commander KOOMIRA), who received all instructions from the Japanese Civilian authorities and the Japanese Military Police. The Bandoeng City Police acted as guards. Although this camp had long been liquidated the following facts would be notes.

SAUHARA
KOOMIRA

In this camp conditions were bad, and the authorities should investigate this matter as at that time other Bandoeng camps were much better. To requests for improvement the Japs paid no attention at all.

The Indonesian Commander and Sub-commander were scoundrels; they took over the Jap way of beating and kicking internees.

We endured much hunger in this camp moreover the little food we got was repulsive at times. For months we had had smelling rice.

Probably corruption was one of the reasons, as in those days proper food was easily available. Of the internees who died in 1943/44 a large percentage came from the L.O.G. camp as their undernourishment started so much earlier.

Sanitary conditions were sometimes appalling when the water supply was purposely cut off.

Proper medical aid was made impossible, owing to lack of medical supplies and the refusal to allow more doctors to visit the camp.

Lectures, music, lessons and even a choir were prohibited.

After a few months even divine services were also forbidden.

Money sent by relations and friends was withheld from internees.

Books sent to the camp were confiscated, and all reading matter in the camp was prohibited (a library was however connivingly allowed).

Visits by relations were no more allowed after October 1942. Correspondence was never allowed.

All paper, pencils and pens had to be handed in.

Internees who got sentenced and went to jail together with ordinary criminals had better treatment than civilian internees who had done nothing and stayed in the camp.

And yet, although conditions were as above, compared to the time after the Imperial Japanese Army took over the civilian camps, a certain freedom still existed, and there was still no reign by terror.

In October 1943 I went with a part of the LOG-internees to the TJI AHI Camp No. 5.]

Further details of this Bandoeng LOG-Camp should be obtained elsewhere.

The Jap Civilian officials who supervised the Bandoeng Camps in 1942/1943 belonged to the following departments:

Priangan Shu Koisatsu Bu (Kotaka Bagian Tawanan):	KUBOTA	KUBOTA
Priangan Shu Cho office:	ANEHA	ANEHA
	SUGANUMA	SUGANUMA
	SUGAYA	SUGAYA
	(Kotaka Cho)	
Dai Ichi Koisatsu Sho: (Police)	YOSHIDA	YAMAMOTO
	YAMAMOTO	KOGANA
	KOGANA	SHIRAKAWA
	SHIRAKAWA	TAKAHASHI
	TAKAHASHI	KUSAKA
	KUSAKA	

I think that some of them had left for their home-country, or are now in other cities on Java.

REPORT ON CAMP NO. 5 TJIMAH (BAROS)

From October 1943 till February 1944 this camp was still under the same Civilian Authorities as the Bandoeng Camps.

The Camp-Commander was an Indonesian called SOEKONO, who behaved fairly decently and actually helped us a lot to make life bearable.

SOEKONO

[The food-condition, although better than in the Bandoeng LOG-Camp, remained very poor.

In February 1944 a party of Civilian Japanese visited the camp, and asked questions about the conditions in the camp.

In Japanese I brought forward all our wishes and all suggestions for improvement by our Camp-leaders. They appeared to listen attentively, even took notes, however as usual the result was NIL.

Feigning to be interested is an old Japanese custom:

On March 1st 1944 the "Imperial Japanese Army" took over the Civilian Camps and from that date I was the official interpreter of this camp, and as I have kept daily notes on the things that happened "at the gate" I will endeavour to sketch conditions in this camp from the very beginning till the end of the war.]

The Jap Camp authorities at Tjimahi with whom we had to do in Camp No. 5 were the following:

Bunken Sho Co: Captain SEIGI TAKAGI (all
(from April 4 till July 17th '44 Japanese
temporary Lt. KASAHARA)

SEIGI TAKAGI

KASAHARA
EGAMI

Sergeant Major for General Affairs: EGAMI

Interpreter: S. HATA (civilian with unknown Army rank)
some Japanese and

Under their command they had a number of Koreans, mostly scoundrels, and a number of Heiho's (Indonesian guard-soldiers)

Baros Camp Commander: from March 1st 1944 - May 20 1945:
T. ARAKI (Japanese) (Civilian)
from May 20th 1945 - the end:
Sergeant AOKI (Japanese)

ARAKI
AOKI

(after the capitulation, on September 23rd 1945 it was suddenly thought advisable to put a 2nd Lt. named UTSUMI in charge of the camp)

UTSUMI

Baros Sub Commanders: From April 8th 1944-October 20th 1944: KAZUYAMA (Korean)
From October 21st 1944-May 20th 1945: KYOHARA (KOREAN) HIGASHIBARA
From May 20th 1945-August 1945:
KYOHARA (Korean)
From August 1945-September 1945:
KUNIYOTO (Korean) who misbehaved himself in Camp No. 6

KAZUYAMA
HIGASHIBARA
KYOHARA

KUNIYOTO

Amongst the Korean Heiho-Guard commanders who misconducted themselves in Camp No. 5, those underneath are outstanding:

TAKEMOTO
SHIRAYAMA
ISHIKAWA

TAKEMOTO
SHIRAYAMA
ISHIKAWA

Until May 1944 police-men were used to guard the camp. One of the main shortcomings of the Japanese system was the fact that the superiors never bothered much about the camp situation.

The Colonel ANAMI (from Bandoeng), the Captain TAKAGI or others, until the capitulation of Japan, practically never exchanged a word with the Dutch Camp Management, or were inclined to listen to them.

The camps were left in charge of uneducated brutes like ARAKI, who on their turn left the camp for whole days

ANAMI
TAKAGI
ARAKI

in charge of some Korean soldier-guard, to a rogue like TAKEMOTO.

TAKEMOTO

The Jap in charge of this camp, ARAKI, certainly was not educated. Many times I had to explain to him the simplest affairs. He had never heard of the Salvation Army, and when the former position of an internee had to be explained many times things were beyond his comprehension.

Once when a medical protest had been filed about the food situation he said to six doctors and to the Camp Management:

"You are not prisoners of war. You are only civilians. Prisoners of war are any country's valuable assets, however you civilian prisoners are nothing. You are just like paper cuttings spread and lost by the wind. If you people die, it can not be helped, and it is only natural. You are always asking too much."

The sub-commander KAZUYAMA knew more, and yet on August 8th 1944, when a lot of registrations were ordered, he asked me what Free "sons were, and whether Free "ason was the name of their country.

The above quotations will sufficiently illustrate their intelligence.

The Camp Commander and the Sub-Commanders always were hinting at the former positions of internees. To people engaged in cleaning the toilets or transporting dirt they would still say: "You still give yourselves airs, you people are still arrogant and conceited" and all of you must forget your former social positions."

About the Sergeant Major EGAMI can be said that he generally behaved correctly, that he energetically and severely joined in the beatings when big offences had taken place, and that fortunately all his sub-ordinates, amongst whom there were so many scoundrels, were scared of him:

EGAMI

The interpreter HATA, always was unreliable; he would listen to complaints, pretending to sympathize and to understand, but one never got any results from him. (As to getting no results this goes practically for every Jap. when no force can be applied.)

HATA

Finally one thing should be said about Captain TAKAGI, the Tjimahi "Bunkensho-Cho". After the capitulation he is one of the few Japs who at least for a few weeks earnestly helped us and cooperated fully. Many even then, only pretended to do so.

TAKAGI

From the very first day the Army took over on March 1st 1944 we requested:

1. contact with families.
2. better food.
3. medical supplies.
4. repayment of money put "on deposit" by Indonesian Civilian Camp Commanders in the Bandoeng Camps.]

The Sergeant Major for general affairs, EGAMI promised that he would do his best arranging these matters and the results were as follows:

EGAMI

1. On August 24th 1944 we could write our first post-cards (in Malay) after two years imprisonment. We were not allowed to ask for money.

These post-cards were handed us by Araki and Kazuyama with bad grace. And now after 2 years we were forced to write them in great hurry, overnight! This marks their character!

The first Red Cross mail received during the war from abroad came on September 12th 1944. (Most of the Red Cross mail from abroad came after the Capitulation).

2. The food situation gradually improved a little, but IF WE HAD HAD TO EXIST ON WHAT THE ARMY SUPPLIED DISASTER WOULD HAVE FOLLOWED.

Only through bribes and corruption our canteen managed

Doc. No. 5762

to get additional foodstuffs. Through the sale of
valuables, gold teeth etc. large amounts of much
needed articles could be bought unofficially.) In this
way only the Jap Camp Commander Araki allowed addi-
tional food. For workers Capt. Takagi allowed some
black-market rice, to be bought by them. The Korean
sub-commander Kazuyama, although he was arrogant and
a big nuisance, actually did very much to procure
more food. Not only for this camp, but also for Camp
4. His successor Higashibara also helped very much.
Fortunately our camp had a large vegetable garden,
which very ably and intensively cultivated also was
a great help.

TAKAGI

A separate detailed report on the food situation is
written by our "Mess-sergeant". [I should state here,
however, that to save our serious patients rats and
dogs were prepared for the hospital.

HIGASHIBARA

3. Medical supplies as received from the Jap always remained
very insufficient.
[IF WE HAD NOT RECEIVED RED CROSS SUPPLIES AND IF WE HAD NOT
BEEN ABLE TO BUY ADDITIONAL MEDICINES WITH OUR OWN MONEY, MANY
MORE OF US WOULD HAVE DIED. The Medical Staff of the Camp and
the Camp Management applied for medicines many times. From time
to time we were allowed to buy medicines and such supplies were a
God-send. The Bandoeng dispensary "Meruika" did splendid work
in obtaining the medicines required. Later on, from March 1st
1945, we were no more allowed to buy medicines notwithstanding
the fact that the Camp Regulation No. 33 permits such purchases.
After the Capitulation the Medical Staff received many cases of
Red Cross Medical supplies, kept at the Tjimahi Head Office of
the Japanese.]

Our medical staff will certainly supply further detailed reports
about these medical matters and about sanitary conditions in the camp.
[Also disinfectants were always very insufficient, even the supply of soap.

4. After a long investigation the old deposits amounting to about
Fl. 5000... were actually paid out on June 6th 1944.
On May 30th we received the first medical supplies from
the Japanese Medical Administration. Later on such supplies
were repeated monthly, but in very small quantities and
insufficient. Araki said on April 17th 1945: "You have
to be thankful for anything you get at all."

It should be remembered that throughout the 3½ years the
Jap Army Service Corps always stuck to the limit of 25
cents per head for civilian internees, notwithstanding
the fact that prices during 1944 and 1945 were ten times
higher than in 1942. On April 26th 1944 the Jap officially
dared to ask for a detailed "ideal food supply", but based
on the above old limit of 25 cents.
During August/September and October 1944 they even kept
supplies low as the Jap said we had a debt of 20,000
guilders, which first had to be refunded.

I shall now start a chronological account of the main events, and
I think that in this way I shall succeed in giving a picture of
the conditions under which we had to live.

March 3rd 1944: Japanese Army officials seated at 3 tables, counted
all internees, who marched by. This was the begin-
ning of the Jap Army reign of terror.

March 11th : The Army directed 54 internees (volunteers) to two
farms in the neighbourhood. The produce of these farms
was promised to be entirely for the benefit of the
camps; later on much went to the Japs and/or Heiho's.
This camp had to supply daily about 200 workers for

the Lewigadja farm; in the beginning we had much difficulty in recruiting these workers as the Korean guards did much beating. When in the morning there was one man short of the required number or we were a few minutes late, camp-officials were kicked, beaten and threatened with further corporal punishments if it happened again. They also threatened to close the canteen.

The Jap Commander Araki never interfered, on the contrary fully endorsed such threats. Later on the Guard-commanders Takemoto and Shirayama often also joined the beating party. They would say: "Beatings at Lewigadja only take place when there is reason for it, and workers should not be afraid to go." As many of the workers had no shoes, many got foot-wounds when working and when we asked for disinfectants to be supplied the reply was: "We have none, better use salt." Later on with our own money we bought wood for making clogs. The two Koreans at the Lewigadja farm, Kyokawa and Okugawa, belonged to the first "to get wise" as already in August 1944 their attitude completely changed. In 1945 when we did no more supply the daily workers, they sent us much vegetables, however, partly this was done after a "commercial treaty" had been made with our canteen people.

March 13th 1944: From the Central Administration Tjimahi, a Jap called Hirayama made his first appearance. He was an arrogant blighter, who ordered with much threatening, an investigation of all technicians in the camp.

Also on future occasions he applied the terrorising way to get things done by the office Staff and practically never used a polite word, except when he was in trouble himself. He was nicknamed "Slapping Peter", and until his transfer to some other place remained a perfect pest.

All investigations and reports had to be done in a ridiculously short time, and beatings followed when a small typing error was found later on.

On March 27th new information-slips were given to be made up by the internees themselves in capital letters. When it was found by him, that some forms were written by barrack-commanders to help internees, five of them were very severely beaten with a big bamboo-pole, and kicked against the shin. One sector-commander was so severely beaten that he became unconscious, and was in the camp-hospital for days.

March 23rd 1944: By order of the Japanese Military Police all remaining blank paper, in whatever form, was to be handed in. This again was a serious handicap for the internees.

March 27th '44 : The Jap Camp Commander Araki, ordered a registration of all watches in the camp. This was the beginning of much trouble. Internees who did not register were threatened. Registration was repeated several times as new people came into the camp. Sale of watches to "outsiders" was forbidden on June 11th 1944. The registration list was sometimes borrowed by the Korean guards, and many watch-trade incidents followed. Extortion at low prices occurred regularly. Protests from our side to Araki had no results: Rogues don't split on each other! Araki would say that the prices we expected were unfair, and that we had to sell! People who refused selling were beaten by Araki. Also quite often the Japs would quarrel

ARAKI

TAKE'OTO
SHIRAYAMAKYOKAWA
OKUGAWA

HIRAYAMA

between themselves over a watch, which always resulted in difficulties for internees. Extortion was also a common practice of Takemoto. Ishigawa allowed his friend (name unknown) to call the camp-leader at 10 p.m. and order Commander of the Heiho guard to produce a Mido-watch for him in 15 minutes, under penalty of a heavy beating with a club which was held ready!

Naturally the Camp Commander refused and in this case, when the name of the Sergeant Major Egami was mentioned, they gave up the effort.

At the time when Araki had native mistresses he also ordered a registration of sarongs on June 11th 1944, which he extorted at cheap prices.

March 28th 1944: We requested Araki that fathers and sons in different Tjimahi & Bandoeng camps be put together. This was "promised" as soon as the central administration was ready. This request was repeated any number of times, however, the administration apparently never got finished, except after the capitulation of Japan, when these transfers were arranged by us in no time, now with full official cooperation by the Jap! (Unofficially at Tjimahi only some exchange of boys could be arranged in December 1944).

March 29, 1944: At the evening roll-call two internees were missing. This was promptly reported and the Camp-Commander Araki and a Sergeant investigated the case and seemed to behave properly about it.

March 30, 1944: The fugitives were caught by the police the same day. The next day, however, Barrack and Sector Commanders concerned were called and terribly beaten with bamboo poles. First by Hirayama himself, and then by Indonesian policemen, ordered by Hirayama to give 50 blows to each person. A few of these policemen executed this order with much gusto; others did their best to help us.

Some of the victims were carried back into the camp unconscious. The two fugitives also got severe punishments plus 2 weeks solitary confinement. On this occasion a Japanese quartermaster-sergeant (name unknown) placed 30 nightwatchmen in two rows opposite each other and then ordered them to hit each other in the face for 15 minutes. If the slapping was not hard enough he took action himself. The Jap Camp Commander Araki enjoyed the above shows immensely. He also remarked: "If internees get too much food, they only escape."

March 30, 1944: Three boys "had laughed". All three were beaten by Araki, the Camp Commander, who then assembled all sector commanders and told them that internees should never laugh when a Jap passed.

During the months of March and April 1944 practically every day we asked for improvement of food. Any number of times we asked for urgently needed:

kitchen equipment (drums, buckets, etc.)
baskets for rice; covers for baskets against the flies.
brooms and brushes for cleaning.
bamboo for making beds for the sick and the old, as at that time we all slept on the floor; many even without a mattress.
blankets or gunny bags.

However, these were never supplied. Only later on, after much pleading we were allowed to buy them with our own money! Bowing to any Jap, Korean or Heiho was much more important to the

camp-commander than these requests.

According to article 22 of the camp regulations visits by relations could be granted, however, never not even in cases of serious illness, was any such visit allowed.

When relations called to take a boy out for the funeral of his mother, it was refused. Reports of deaths of relations always came very late or never.

Talking about the Camp Regulations, it should be mentioned here, that although on paper the internees had a Committee for self-Government, in reality such Self-Government was a complete farce. The Japs interfered with practically everything.

April 9th 1944: Several internees came to the camp commander Araki to show their daily portions and to complain about hunger. He first lent a willing ear, and promised to do his best. On April 9th he called about 30 hungry and dissatisfied internees to his house, put questions and selected four. Then he wanted these four to do spying for him in the camp! All refused. This little incident shows typical Jap mentality!

A Korean called Wada, a typical "new order" brute, hating all foreigners, was in charge of materials. He ordered a collection of iron scrap in the camp. When not enough was produced, he gave the camp leader a terrible beating with a large bamboo pole, and slapped the Sector Commanders in the face.

This collection of scrap-iron was repeated three times. Even small pieces of iron used as utensils had to be delivered from the barracks. The Japs threatened with corporal punishments if iron scrap was found. With much difficulty we managed to save some of the iron dustbins; many were taken away however, and the dirt had to be collected and transported in old baskets. New ones were not available.

This Korean Wada, known to all internees as "Thrashing John" or "Gaspipe Rufus" misbehaved himself badly in all Tjimahi camps.

On April 7th 1944 at 11 a.m. he ordered a drawing to be made for a new kitchen, with a statement of all required building material, all necessary kitchen-utensils, etc. The drawing and the statement had to be ready at 6 p.m.: If later on one mistake would be found "he would murder all concerned, including the interpreter".

On April 8th 1944 he ordered that the architects who made the kitchen drawing were not to leave the camp, as any time the new construction might begin. This new kitchen, however, always remained one of the many plans for improvement.

Practically always when this ruffian visited the camp or the office he chose a few victims and gave them a beating, or kicked them.

He is also one of the many who talked to us this way:

"You people have no country anymore; this camp is your country!"

"You all must thank the Imperial Japanese Army for anything that you receive".

To-day the Captain Takagi gave a written order that no property should be taken away by guards. This was all very well in theory, however, this report will tell how things worked in practice.

April 12th 1944: Kazuyama was appointed sub-commander on April 8th. To-day he assembled all Sector Commanders and Barrack Commanders and said:

"Nobody should try any conspiracy or work out individual schemes. All orders must be strictly obeyed. You are the eldest brothers of the internees. You could make it clear to all, that outside the camps they can not make a living. The Japanese Imperial Army looks after you now. If one of you all is an offender, I will punish 2800 internees!"

April 19th 1944: Payment of 15 cents per day for workers was announced to-day. In the beginning this was a great help, but later on practically nothing could be bought anymore for such a small sum.

WADA

April 20th 1944: We were allowed to start a rabbit farm. The Jap, however, did not allow any to be eaten without his permission, which he very seldom gave. (Rabbits however will multiply quickly and fully cooperated with our own ideas on this subject!) Only after the capitulation the Jap "kindly allowed" rabbits to be killed. On May 4th 10 young pigs were received by us. We could not keep them alive as the kitchen waste was not sufficient.

Air-Raid Precaution:

The Camp had no markings of any kind to show that this was a civilian internment camp. On April 19th 1944 light control was started and air-raid regulations were made.

During air-raid alarm all internees had to go into the barracks, except some R.P. groups. The digging of air-raid shelters was refused, except for the two barracks with 200 old men, who on June 8th were somewhat separated from the rest of the camp.

May 8th 1944: On May 8th 1944 all barracks had to be provided by the internees with baskets with sand and buckets with water. These baskets and buckets sometimes became a nightmare, as any Jap guard looking for trouble, and finding a straw in a sand basket or finding a bucket not quite full, would go into a rage and start beating and/or kicking.

May 17th 1944: On May 17th order was given not to smoke outside after 8 p.m. Later on in June 1944 it was forbidden to smoke when strolling about, also during the day.

As a precaution against fire all ash-trays had to be 1/3 filled with water. Any offences against such rules were punished by heavy beatings, specially by Takemoto and Shirayama.

Many times we were ordered to give the camp a special cleaning, as some high placed Jap official would call and inspect the camp. Sometimes three weeks beforehand the Jap Commander and the guard were nervous, bullied us to the limit so that when such "illustrious" Jap came the internees would bow correctly and he would get a favourable impression of the discipline of the camp. Such visits by Jap officials from Batavia or Bandoeng (Colonel Anami), always lasted only a few minutes. They inspected the guards and their quarters, just looked into the camp and left. Requests made by our camp-leader or others to talk with them were always refused.

May 13th 1944: On May 13th we asked for special markings to be given to the deaf and the blind in the camp, to prevent them being beaten. These marks were never given in this camp. The Jap said that their friends should warn them in time if they had to bow. Naturally it happened that deaf men were beaten. One of them showed me a letter given him by a Japanese when he was still free. The letter (in translation) read as follows:

"This Dutchman should not be beaten as he can not hear what is said to him".

I mention this because it again marks the Jap mentality.

May 16th 1944: On May 16th inquiries were made into persons of British Indian Nationality. This was at the time when the Jap propaganda launched their "March on New Delhi" campaign. Kazuyama and several others at that time said to me:

"We are now marching on Calcutta and New Delhi; the whole of British India will become under our control. Then we shall conquer Siberia, and finally we shall settle with Germany. This war, may be a 100 years war. If the U.S.A. and Britain do not give in, we or even our children shall continue this war till our final victory. The fact that this war may last 100 years is the reason that our and your food distribution system is so strictly limited."

May 25th 1944: Two internees were taken away to the Tjimahi Head Office, as correspondence with their families had been discovered. Naturally they underwent a severe punishment. At the Tjimahi Head Office in such cases they were usually terribly flogged, thrashed and kicked, when tied to the two trees in front of the Captain's office!

The champion executioners of such maltreatments were WADA and WADA ISHIGAWA, but practically everybody would join. Also in the evening ISHIGAWA when they were drunk, the guards would come into the cell and beat the prisoners!

The food rations during the period of punishment was: once a day boiled rice, salt and water.

It was discovered during the next few weeks, that hundreds of others were also involved! Including many of the policemen who guarded the camp. (As a matter of fact secretly regular mail with fixed closing hours had existed!)

About 30 offenders were crowded into a small bare prison-room for some weeks. The camp as a whole was punished by:

the closing of the camp-shop for 2 weeks
no musical performances for 2 Sundays.

If it happened again the camp-shop would be closed forever and workers would receive no more payment of 15 cents a day.

May 28th 1944: We were ordered to wear our new Army Administration numbers. The order was all right, but during the past years a great many internees were beaten severely for the small offence of one moment forgetting to wear a number or not to wear it properly.

May 29th 1944: In the camp the foot-paths were tiled, which during the rainy season, when the camp was very muddy, was a great help to keep the rooms clean. Most of these tiles however, were taken out to be used elsewhere, after which on rainy days the muddy foot-paths and the mud in the rooms were a perfect misery.

From May 29th the Police Guard of the camp was changed and every day about 25 Heiho's under a Korean Commander mounted the guard. The real misery for the camp started from this day as practically all these Korean guard Commanders were uncivilized brutes, who from day to day terrorized the camp. The Champion was Takemoto, who called himself proudly TAKEMOTO "the tiger of Tjimahi"! He was a beast, a sadist, who undoubtedly is our war-criminal No. 1. Even many of the Hei-ho's under his command would gladly murder him. As mentioned before, he also extorted valuables under threats and was guilty of practically every misbehavior and cruelty. He even forced internees to produce medicines like Cibasol or Prontosil, which he or his friends needed for curing their venereal diseases, or which they sold in town to Chinese at prevailing high prices (One Cibasol tablet sold in town for F 1.100 - or more). The names of other guards who badly mishandled internees I repeat here, they are: Shireyama and Ishigawa.

SHIRAYAMA
ISHIGAWA

Already on May 30th, the whole camp was threatened with heavy punishment if the bowing was not correct, and if the commands were not loudly given. We told the Jap that we were civilians of all ages, that the yelling of commands was entirely strange to us and asked for certain leniency, however, from May 1944 till the day they left, most of the Korean guards caused enormous trouble for every small offence: often internees were kicked and beaten without them knowing what it was all about, until I could give the explanation. We also had to bow to the Hei-ho's, as they were part of the "Imperial Japanese Forces". The Koreans said: "You have to forget all thoughts of the past".

The Camp Commander Araki, always seemed to enjoy the punishments. He never interfered and mostly "joined the fun". Beatings were done by bamboo poles, heavy sticks, iron rods, leather belts, chains, a specially prepared leather whip, and a bull's pizzle. The latter two we first dipped in water, to ensure more pain (the whip used I have taken from the Jap's office and is sent herewith as proof).

By Araki, Kazuyama, Higashibara, Kyokawa and the Korean guards we were daily scolded in very crude words. We were always called to be "arrogant and impudent".

"Our souls were rotting".

Our inner self was definitely bad and we were a low down lying lot." These noble Japs said to us: "We Japanese hate lying and we shall beat every one of you who tells a lie." A Korean rogue called Nomura, from the Tjimindi farm, said: "I've travelled much from China and the Philippines to Malay, but you people here on Java are the dirtiest scoundrels of the world." This fellow Nomura is also guilty of many corporal punishments for offences. When some internees at the Tjimindi-farm had dared to beat him he was raving mad for weeks. Later on when new workers were selected he told them that he would treat them with the Bushido spirit.

Any incidents had influence on the general camp-situation. Araki then became very unwilling to help at all, with anything we asked. Even transfers of the sick to the Central Hospital became difficult. Araki then only after much talking and explaining from our side, telephoned to the Central Hospital thus:

"Say, one of these animals needs an operation; what shall we do?
Let him die or arrange a transfer?"

Eventually in most cases we managed to get patients transferred, but often after a delay, and a transfer was seldom easily obtained from Araki. On October 27th 1944 the Camp doctor asked for a transfer of 25 dysentery patients, all new cases in two days. Araki said: "Not necessary" and his decision was final.

Practically all Japs and Korean guards had the habit of entering the barracks unexpectedly in the hope to find something. Often they entered the barracks around 10 p.m. when people were sleepy and many had gone to bed. Even then, if the bowing was not correct, many were beaten.

June 3rd 1944: An extensive investigation was made as to members of real "pure-sang" East Asiatic races, in the camps. Details also had to be given of the different kind of mixtures. If there were internees who had more than 50% German blood, they also had to be placed on the list.

This day bell-signals were started. This campbell signal became a real nightmare, as any Jap or Korean who got into a rage, used them to assemble his victims.

To-day under orders from Araki a camp police was established: ARAKI "to control impudent persons and prevent them being sent to a penal settlement". The idea was allright, but Araki and Kazuyama wanted KAZUYAMA this camp police to work for them. He never succeeded in getting his way, except when in the interest of the camp, trading with Hei-ho's had to be stopped, as explained later on in this report.

Recreation: Since the Army took over any form of recreation was forbidden, but since the beginning of May '44 once a week we were allowed to have some music from 8-9 p.m. on Sundays.

May 30th 1944: All musical instruments were taken in for two weeks as one of our musicians had softly practiced a tune while he was writing notes on a week-day. During our weekly music hour we were only allowed to play Japanese, German, Italian and Hungarian music. Although we applied for permission many times, singing, stage shows, lectures and lessons remained strictly forbidden. Sports were completely out of the question, also owing to our physical condition. Since June 9th once a week a few hours of practicing music was permitted.

December 10th 1944: On December 10th all books, magazines, writing-books and paper had to be handed in to be censored. After one month the bibles were returned on January 12th, NEVER ALL OTHER BOOKS (about 3000) WERE LOCKED UP AND ONLY RETURNED AT THE END OF THE WAR! For 9 months no one was supposed to have a book. When books were found even in the sick rooms, the Camp Commander Araki and his assistants would raise hell and beat the offenders. When the Japs saw people reading it irritated them; internees were supposed to work! In June and July 1945 the Korean Kyohara punished also the Sector Commander if books were found. He forced offenders and their barrack and Sector Commanders to kneel for 3 hours, with sharp edged pieces of firewood between the legs and thighs. Some of the offenders fainted and

lay down on the ground for hours. One of them because he had an uncensored bible! He said "this is only a light punishment". The withholding of books for 9 months was under orders from the Jap captain Takagi or the interpreter Hata, who always was too busy TAKAGI to attend to the censorship, although asked a dozen times. When at HATA the end of the war Hata came to release a part of the books he remarked:

"Please do not misunderstand, I have always been so busy."

It was always my intention to quickly check and return the books to you."

A typical Jap excuse!

Valuable books on history, art, economics and politics, including all writing-books used by the internees during these years for studying purposes, were taken away and used by the Japs for making writing paper.

↑ / Red Cross Relief Goods.

May 23rd 1944: The first Red Cross Medical Supplies were received.

June 6th 1944: On this day, after much delay, we received our first Red Cross food parcels from the International Red Cross. The parcels were handed over but certainly "with bad grace."

The Korean Kazuyama and the Japs standing around the parcels made remarks like this:

"Now this is the Imperial Japanese Army spirit; we distribute such goods. Now don't think that our nationals will ever receive anything sent by our Red Cross Organisation."

The above remarks clearly illustrate that they do not have the slightest notion that the International Red Cross Organisation means, and these Jap ideas should be corrected. Of the cardboard packing boxes many were commandeered by the Japs. [Talking about Red Cross parcels I mention here that a second lot of parcels was received at Tjimahi on May 4th and after delay distributed on May 26th 1945.]

The Jap made much fuss about the sinking of the Red Cross steamer "Awa Maru". Stories on the sinking were handed us, in which was stated that "they would settle with conceited America on the battlefield." 100 internees had to write their opinion about the sinking by the American Navy and the "grace" of the Jap authorities in distributing the goods. [The way this second lot was distributed is disgusting. All labels of the cans and packages were taken off (in other camps even the labels of medical supplies with directions for use). All boxes with raisins, chocolates, sugar, soap etc. were opened and the contents poured into large barrels.

The official order all over Java was that also the cans had to be opened and we were first told to come and fetch contents in buckets. We protested and managed to get the cans unopened, however within 48 hours all empty cans had to be returned to the Jap authorities!

(These empty cans were probably sold by them as high prices were obtainable). The medical staff of the camp declared that much of the benefit was lost owing to the hurry in which everything had to be consumed. All Red Cross parcels received contained International Red Cross postcards for acknowledgment. These postcards were all confiscated when the parcels were opened. Finally I declare that foodstuffs and cigarettes, also articles of clothing were taken from the parcels by many of the Jap and Korean guards. Soon after the arrival of Red Cross parcels at the Central Tjimahi Office, I saw Hei-ho's and Japs smoking Chesterfield and Camel cigarettes, long before distribution to internees had taken place. At the Tjimahi Head-Office the Japanese Military Police checked the contents of each kind of Red Cross Parcels.

That at the Tjimahi Head-Office Red Cross Medical supplies were withheld till after the capitulation, I have already stated before.]

May 26th 1944: All cameras, typewriters, sewing-machines, electric fans, electrical cooking apparatus, big chairs, desks, beds, telescopes, gas rings etc. were confiscated, but of course these articles were never in our possession in the camp.

Labour:

Apart from the daily 200 workers for the Lewigadja-farm we had to supply the following number at various times:

200 workers for the soy-factory at Tjimahi

300 workers for constructing sheds at Tjinindji

we often tried to get this number reduced, but always without results. The 300 Tjinindji workers were forced up to 500 for a few days on September 25th 1944. This great number of workers was far too much for this camp of 2800 and after much arguing we managed to get this high number reduced with 200.

The cooperation of Araki, the Camp Commander in obtaining this reduction was nil. Araki was always sneering at internees who did not (COULD NOT) work. He would say: "they are just like cattle, they do nothing but sleep and eat. It does not matter a bit if they get little food".

The daily groups of workers, when leaving the camp in the morning were always threatened with beatings, or threatened "to be murdered", if any contact with the local population or with internees, from other camps was made.

↑ Several times contact with wives or children was discovered and in these cases the punishment was terrible. Ordered by KAZUYAMA all 300 workers had to kneel with bare knees on the gravel, and had to hold up their hands above their heads. This was kept up for one hour: If anyone moved they were beaten and kicked. Several ended up unconscious. The motto of the Japs always was "If one of the group is an offender, then all shall be punished". In one instance when on 26/9 two men of barrack No. 11 had been caught in an attempt to send a letter to their families, all inhabitants of the barrack, including many old and weak men, also had to undergo the above kneeling-down punishment. At the sight of so much suffering by innocent old men the offender pleaded with the Jap to beat him as much as they wanted, if he would only stop this collective punishment, however with little result.

Apart from the collective punishments the culprits were terribly mishandled, mainly again by Araki, Takemoto and Shirayama, until they were unconscious and were carried to a hospital bleeding heavily.

Kicking against the head, after the victim fell was a favourite action of Araki and others.

SHIRAYAMA made his victims stand to attention and then with his gloved fists knocked them out on the chin. Then he would empty a bucket of water over the victim's head, and make him stand up again to repeat the fun. The Camp Director ARAKI was always present. ARAKI and SHIRAYAMA on July 8th 1944 punished the internee (Biljart) so cruelly that he was in the hospital with wounds on his legs for about 8 months.

This man according to ARAKI had not properly bowed to the Captain; the victim had left his glasses and could not see properly.

Another favourite punishment of all Japs and Koreans was to beat "offenders" with bamboo against the bare calves of the legs, until the skin would burst and blood pour out.

The spirit of the victims always remained unbroken. Always being close as interpreter, several times after flogging parties I had to change my shirt owing to blood splashes from the victims!

Another way of ARAKI to pester us, was never to tell for what purpose workers were needed. He would just "order" 50 men, and if after 5 minutes they were not there, he would enter the camp with a bamboo pole or a whip and "collect" anyone he saw near.

↑ During this second half of 1944 the corporal punishments were too numerous to tell all. The reasons varied between:

1. Our attitude was bad and we were not humble enough.
2. We were arrogant and conceited.
3. Our "etiquette" was wrong or we had no etiquette at all.
4. We had run away when a Jap was approaching, which was an insult to a member of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

5. They could read from our faces that our hearts were not sincere, and that our thoughts were insulting to the Imperial Japanese Army.
6. Disobedience was stamped on our faces.
7. More than 5 men were seen together.
8. The water taps were not properly closed (owing to bad materials).
9. The lights were put out one minute late.
10. Cigarette-butts were found in the gutter.
11. People had smoked during the night.
12. People were found in the bathrooms after "lights out", or before the morning roll-call.
13. There had been talking after "lights out".
14. People played bridge in the neighbourhood of working groups.
15. A nightwatchman had put on a blanket against the cold, and had not bowed in time.
16. They found fault with the way a group of workers reported at the gate.

and others.

I had to translate many moralizing speeches. For many of the above offences ARAKI put men in a bamboo cage day and night, sometimes for 2 weeks. Sometimes a notice board giving the reason had to be placed there

When words were exchanged between workers and Indonesians they got specially mad. On October 1st SHIRAYAMA said to 300 workers SHIRAYAMA going out: "If any of you talk to Indonesians or others, with my sword I will cut off all your necks".

Apart from all these terrorizing measures we often had the Kempei here, taking away suspects. When Kempei victims returned to the camp, most of the time they were physical wrecks, who had to go straight to the hospital. Several of our friends never returned and were later reported to have died. The beating of old and weak men seemed to have a special attraction for ARAKI.

ARAKI

↑ June 26th 1944: I saw ARAKI beating old men of over 60 with the bull's pizzle, on the head, on the back, and against the legs, as according to him they had not bowed correctly. I saw some of these old men on their knees afterwards, asking God what they had done to deserve such treatment.] I have seen ARAKI, the Camp Commander, beating patients, put on transport to hospital, under control of our medical staff, "because they were not lying down on the stretcher, but sat up talking to friends". He suspected them of faking illness.

ARAKI

When on August 8th 1944 189 seafaring men and civilian army employees were made prisoners of war and had to leave the camp, the Sergeant SOENAKAWA and ARAKI distrusted the doctor's statement that one man had a severe attack of calculus in the kidney. They forced the patient to be transported, after injections were given to relieve the pain.

SOENAKAWA
ARAKI

(I might mention here that the order for registration of this group on June 16th also read "including neutrals".)

↑ June 16th 1944: One of the worst beatings took place on this date when on one of the workers, a refugee from Europe called GROEN, was found a small letter from his wife, which letter he had obtained "illegally" six months before and which he kept for sentimental reasons. After a heavy corporal punishment by TAKEMOTO and ARAKI this internee was taken to prison at the Tjirahji Head Office and so severely beaten by many Japs and Koreans, that after 3 days they returned him to the camp hospital. ARAKI gave as explanation of his poor condition "that he had resisted".

TAKEMOTO
ARAKI

June 27th 1944: This morning TAKEMOTO beat up an internee because "his attitude towards the Hei-ho's was not humble enough". He was accused of having passed on remarks of one Hei-ho yelling Jap commands. During 1½ hours this man was beaten on his bare back with the bull's pizzle, until his back was one bleeding mass like a raw beef-steak. ARAKI did not interfere. At last KAZUYAMA did; in such cases KAZUYAMA would hold a long moralizing speech and say:

ARAKI
KAZUYAMA

"You people are always asking for trouble, like a man in a cucumber garden fixing his shoe-laces, or like a man in an orchard touching his hat."

↑ August 28th 1944: To-day was one of the many times the Camp-leader and the Camp-doctor spoke to the Jap doctor SAKAI, about the poor food situation. He told him that we got from Nippon a bare 1100 calories a day, with lack of proteins, vitamins, fats, etc. etc. This doctor SAKAI was kept up to date with the food situation, and the increasing cases of undernourishment. He never did anything to improve the situation, which was made perfectly clear to him. Then in July/August 1945 200 workers after medical examination by doctor SAKAI were directed from this camp to TJITJALEKA, to build a railway dam, under the most appalling conditions, this Dr. SAKAI also visited these Tjitjalanka "stables" and apparently found it not necessary to raise a protest, as any decent doctor should have done. Also the Bandoeng Colonel ANAMI visited the temporary Tjitjalanka camp regularly and apparently allowed our workers to live under such bestial conditions. The workers there had practically no water at all, and that being exposed to the sun the whole day. They slept on the earth and were subjected to much beating. If the war had not come to an end, many of us would have died there. This Tjitjalanka affair should be investigated and those responsible should be brought to justice.

SAKAI

ANAMI

July 23rd 1944: The Korean guard-Commander SHIRAYAMA flogged an internee severely because he had used a magnifying glass to light a pipe! Owing to lack of matches it was a common practice to make use of the sun-rays. This member of the Imperial Japanese Forces suspected that such apparatus might be used for "secret signals"! The magnifying glass was confiscated and smashed to the ground, but later on again "stolen" from the Jap and put back into use. On this same day at 11 p.m. a nightwatchman on duty in front of one of the barracks was hit on the head by SHIRAYAMA, as he neglected bowing correctly. This internee SHIRAYAMA that moment had an attack of asthma.

Religion.

From May 18th 1944 weekly divine services were allowed again, however no sermons and no singing. As this was not sufficient, the Protestant Clergymen applied for permission to explain the Bible. KAZUYAMA agreed on June 8th 1944. On June 26th the Catholics asked for Holy Mass-wine and host. These were refused by Araki. Most of the time not even a shed was available for Divine Services, as the camp was crowded. From July 1944 the Sunday was abolished and Monday was declared a holiday, as in the Jap Army.

KAZUYAMA

ARAKI

↑ August 13th: The Bishop and the oldest minister requested on August 13th to re-establish the Holy Sunday for our workers. The reply by ARAKI and KAZUYAMA was: "Impossible, you are now under the Nippon Army which takes rest on Monday." "You do not understand your social position, you are asking too much." When we said that according to their original proclamation when the Army took over, our National customs would be respected, KAZUYAMA said: "Naturally, but you have no country anymore."

ARAKI

KAZUYAMA

Clothing:

Very often we pointed out to the Jap that after years of internment we had insufficient clothes; many had been picked up from the street during razzia's and some had come from jails with practically nothing.

On May 16th and June 1st we were asked how many of us had not sufficient clothing for the next 6 months. We were also asked to give a statement of needed mattresses and blankets, however during 1944 and 1945 only very little was received.

(During 1942 and 1943 nothing at all)

On July 26th 1944 we received: 196 military trousers

121 military coats

272 military hats

↑ On 19th August a small lot of civilian clothes was received, but that was all for thousands of people in 3½ years. It should

↓ be mentioned here that during July 1944 I picked up several Jap conversations about the enormous number of clothes and household goods still held in the women camps. It was the topic of the day!

I am convinced that one of the reasons these original women camps were liquidated was just plain robbery! |

Lights.

On June 28th all lamps of 60 watt and higher had to be handed in. This measure made it practically impossible to read at night in the barracks or in the hospitals.

Later on Korean guards commanded more lamps. ARAKI did not stop ARAKI then doing so. Many times we asked for new lamps, but never got them. The reply was: "there are none, it is not that we can not make them in Japan, but war-industry comes first." The rooms remained poorly lit and the muddy roads pitch dark. After the capitulation many large lamps were handed in.

September 9th 1944: On September 2nd for the first time a group of workers entered the camp from Camp No. 4. Naturally friends and relations in this camp talked with them. The guard commander SHIRAYAMA, when he saw that, raised hell. He ordered the kitchen not to supply any meals until he knew who had had conversation and what they had talked about. He assembled about 25 internees and started hitting them with a bamboo pole, however after a lot of explaining by me and the Camp-leader SHIRAYAMA stopped and listened to reason.

SHIRAYAMA

SHIRAYAMA

September 15th 1944: An inquiry was held as to Army men in the camp. KAZUYAMA said: "People should honestly disclose all connection; they have nothing to fear. On the contrary they will be treated much better. Receive better food and better pay." Very few came forward. When registrations were ordered by the Jap authorities, it was always my policy to translate exactly what the Jap said. Even if his words implied other groups. When such other groups were not specifically mentioned the registration of such persons did not take place. So in this case Navy men and Home-guards were not registered here.

KAZUYAMA

↑ [September 19th 1944: To-day, and also on many other occasions, the Japs tried to intrigue between Dutch Eurasians and pure Dutchmen. They wanted Eurasians, "with the blood of Asia in their veins" to spy for them. KAZUYAMA said we Dutchmen never cared for the Eurasian's fate. When the war was over would we receive them in Holland? They could not stay here of course, if they were not pro-Japanese. And they certainly were not! On August 31st, our Queen's Birthday, I saw groups of Eurasians lined up outside their barracks, softly singing our National Anthem, and on this day Takemoto was on duty in the camp.

TAKEMOTO

September 28th 1944: The Korean ISHIGAWA came on duty for the first time. For many months we had been trained by TAKEMOTO and SHIRAYAMA, however this brutal, impertinent, irresponsible rascal still increased the pressure. When ISHIGAWA was on duty, nobody was safe, not even the regular office workers who passed his desk 50 times a day.

ISHIGAWA

TAKEMOTO
SHIRAYAMA
ISHIGAWA

On October 13th 1944 at 8 p.m. when the office staff was extremely busy, working day and night, owing to large transfers of internees, the Head of the Camp Administration in passing in a hurry, forgot to bow one time. On this ISHIGAWA flogged him for one hour, then he called everybody in the office, including some doctors who had been called there to give some medical details, and beat them all with a bamboo pole. Quite unexpected and sudden outbursts like this happened time and again. | ISHIGAWA on Oct. 26th

ISHIGAWA
ISHIGAWA

ordered the Camp-leader to bring to him all bad and unwilling characters of the camp. He would teach them to obey the Nippon orders. Also many others often gave similar orders, but of course nobody was produced.

October 27th 1944: The Captain TAKAGI today talked to the Camp-leader! He said: "the new men in your camp formerly were all prominent people, they are mostly unwilling to obey any orders and are arrogant, all difficult characters should be brought to ARAKI."

TAKAGI

It must be stated here that on May 22nd, June 27th and October 1st a registration had been ordered in all camps to get the names of all leading persons in Government, business and industry, Specially mentioned were:

ARAKI

engineering
communications
shipping
harbour & dock works
air transport
gas & electricity
agriculture
& all leading Neth. Indies Commercial Institutions.

All these prominent people, about 1500, were concentrated in Camp 5 during October 1944. These included "jew and free masons", and were not allowed to work outside the camp. They had to wear a red triangle under their number, since January 1st 1945. The reason of this concentration should be found out, probably the Japs had intentions to transfer them "elsewhere".

October 21st 1944: Kazuyama left and a new sub-commander HIGASHIBARA appeared. From the very first day he helped us against extortion and unfair interference by the guards.

HIGASHIBARA

Later on he was a great help in obtaining additional food-stuffs for the camp, and not only for his own benefit. Like most others however, he was not tempered and he has been brutally beating offenders. During his "reign", trade with Hei-ho guards was booming, as prices for clothing were sky-high, and with proceeds internees bought additional food-stuffs. In 1942 all internees were allowed fl.10.- when entering the camps, so that this trade was inevitable. This trading with Hei-ho's was however strictly forbidden; an official Central auction system was established on October 27th at TJIMAHII, to stop this trade, however, internees got very low prices there, and it took 3 to 4 months to get the proceeds. As a result, and owing to the shortage of materials outside the camps, this illegal trade increased daily. Internees and Hei-ho's were severely beaten for days, put in the bamboo cage for days, however, trade went on flourishing. Sometimes, as on December 5th and 19th the Jap closed the camp-shop for a few days. At last the Japs threatened to stop all additional food purchases by the canteen; even for the hospital.

In this stage about 25 dealers were asked by the Camp Management and the Camp Police to stop their transactions. When some of them still continued and thus endangered the camp as a whole, reluctantly they were brought to HIGASHIBARA. After beating them on January 14th he put them together in one group and kept them under watch. No further serious trouble occurred.

On December 12th our internal Camp Police had been reorganized and this small force prevented much. The sub-commander HIGASHIBARA several times warned us in time when there was danger of trade being discovered.

September 15th 1944: An inquiry was held as to Army men in the camp. KAZUYAMA said: "People should honestly disclose all connection; they have nothing to fear. On the contrary they will be treated much better. Receive better food and better pay."

Very few came forward.

When registrations were ordered by the Jap authorities, it was always my policy to translate exactly what the Japs said. Even

if his words implied other groups. When such other groups were not specifically mentioned the registration of such persons did not take place. So in this case Navy-men and Home-guards were not registered here.

September 19th 1944: To-day, and also on many other occasions, the Japs tried to intrigue between Dutch Eurasians and pure Dutchmen. They wanted Eurasians, with the blood of Asia in their veins to spy for them. KAZUYAMA said we Dutchmen never cared for the Eurasian's fate. When the war was over would we receive them in Holland? They could not stay here of course, if they were not pro-Japanese. And they certainly were not! On August 31st, our Queen's Birthday, I saw groups of Eurasians lined up outside their barracks, softly singing our National Anthem, and on this day TAKEDO was on duty in the camp.

October 1st 1944: ARAKI again assembled our Camp Police and instructed them to quickly report to them everything and to bring all offenders to him. This was never done.

October 6th 1944: At Tjimindi, trading with Indonesians in clothing by one internee was discovered. The offender was punished on the spot. On returning to the camp, however, as usual the Guard Commander wanted to have his share and continued the punishment. This man was beaten heavily. The guards would often tie up victims to a tree or a building with a rope, in a very painful manner. This was also done to-day; as usual again threatening to punish the whole camp by stopping the canteen-purchasings.

October 27th 1944: A refrigerator was received by the camp and placed in the camp hospital. After a few days, ARAKI and KAZUYAMA ordered this refrigerator to be placed in their quarters. They only allowed the medical staff to put medicines there.

NEWS: One thing that terribly annoyed the Jap was that although they did their best to withhold all news from us, he somehow felt we were "in the know" about war developments. In all Tjimahi camps, there were always some very daring men, who supplied the news. This news-supply did much to keep up the morale of the internees. Newspapers and cuttings were smuggled in; very cleverly hidden, radio sets were kept secretly. Newspapers were stolen from the Jap's office and bedrooms. Later on also the Hei-ho's now getting interested themselves, from time to time, sold newspapers. On April 6th 1944 ARAKI said, "You people should get rid of the idea that the war may last only another 3 months. You will be prisoners for at least another 2 or 3 years!" For the Jap this was quite a come-down after the contemplated 100 years war.

November 9th 1944: 195 patients were transported to Central Java "where they would get better food and better housing". According to what we heard, conditions in Central Java were worse than here, and many are reported to have died.

↑ November 11th 1944: To-day a new group of 150 internees was expected and preparations made. At 8 p.m. in walked 148 children of 11 and 12 years old, taken from their mothers at Batavia. It was a pitiful sight, as it was raining, but the spirit of these youngsters was splendid. A few days later another transfer came from Batavia, numbering 201, amongst whom 151 men were over 60 years of age!

November 17th 1944: All money above fl.10.- had to be handed in.

November 30th 1944: All Netherlands Indies banknotes had to be exchanged for Jap notes. When the Canteen offered fl.3300.- belonging to the camp, to be exchanged, it was placed on deposit by ARAKI. Only fl.10.- was exchanged.

December ? 1944: A dog had dared to bark when a Jap passed. The Jap was insulted; the owner was beaten and the dog killed. The keeping of dogs was forbidden, but the Jap knew that a few

pets were kept. ARAKI had them all killed, the last one on February 14th 1945, after putting the owner with his dog in a bamboo cage for 24 hours.

January 2nd 1945: The Japs ordered to make a statement of all male relations in other prison camps. Once more they said it was their intention to bring families together as much as possible. Only partly, at Tjimahi we succeeded in getting some children here. An internee, a regular worker, was accused by ARAKI and the sub-commander of being disobedient and unwilling to work. He was beaten and kicked, had to stand till 10 p.m. and after a second beating was then released. Some private tools were found on an internee, who was using them repairing rabbit-hutches. He was struck in the face many times by ARAKI.

January 4th 1945: Takemoto on approaching saw one internee in a group of five hide his wedding-ring. All five were punished. Takemoto went as far as ordering Sector Commanders to produce some gold rings! They all refused and the next morning they were beaten with a bamboo pole, on the pretext, that they did not control properly the roll-call.

January 6th 1945: New internees from the family-camp had been promised that from their deposits certain amounts would be placed at the disposal of their wives, who had stayed behind in Bandoeng. Nothing came of it, and when Araki was approached on the subject he just said: "impossible". He had about fl. 100.000,- on deposit in the names of the few hundred internees and we applied for monthly drawings of fl.40.- for each inhabitant of the camp, to which depositors agreed, and which had been allowed in Batavia. Our proposal was refused.

January 9th 1945: 30 internees were allowed to write down anonymously their thoughts and impressions on camp-matters. Many complaints were lodged, however with no results.

January 13th 1945: General searching of the barracks. All had to go outside and searching parties went into our buildings. Nothing much was found but many books and writing books with notes were taken away and burned. Many books were saved by the internees, carrying back through one door, the books which had been taken out by the Japs through another! Some medicines were stolen. This was the second searching; having had one before in January 1944. At that time much more was taken away; in some cases even photographs of wives and children.

January 15th 1945: 78 British subjects received fl.5900.- (fl.75,84 each) through the Apostolic Delegate at Tokyo, from Vatican City. fl.5,84 was paid in cash and the balance was placed on deposit. The British shared with Americans. After a few monthly payments of fl.10.- per person, drawing was altogether forbidden. After the capitulation of Japan the balance was paid out. A second remittance of fl.10.000.- and fl.700.- was received by the British and Americans after the capitulation. They donated the canteen with fl.1500.-

January 19th 1945: The Dutch in the camp received fl.20500.-. About fl.9.- was paid out to everybody in the camp, except the British and Americans, who had received a remittance a few days before. A second remittance of about the same amount was received also after the capitulation.

January 20th 1945: Contact and remittance of money via the TJIMAHİ hospital and Chinese dealers had been traced. The offenders were punished, one placed in the bamboo cage, and on January 28th the culprits who had received and divided fl.12.000.- some 5 months before, were delivered to the Japanese Military Police. After 4 months they returned to the camp. Their treatment, although severe had been better than usual. The attitude of Indonesian guards had also changed for the better. War developments were having their effects.

A Korean guard (name unknown) beat a whole group at the roll-call outside barrack No.11 as one of them had whistled when joining the group.

January 26th 1945: Stricter working-hours were enforced: 9-12-30
1-30-5.-

January 29th 1945: A detailed medical memorandum about the food situation was handed to the Jap authorities. Translated into English and Japanese. The Japs were pretty mad and the result was nil.

February 10th 1945: Probably under instructions from his superiors the Sergeant SONAGAWA came to the camp and "interviewed" some ^{SONAGAWA} internees on the war situation and on conditions in the camp. Naturally nobody knew much about the war situation except that Japan was losing the war. From the interview it was clear that the Japs were much worried and thinking about coming developments. Soenagawa said however: "It is impossible that a nation with a spirit like Japan can ever be beaten."

February 21st 1945: At 11 p.m. the interpreter was wakened by ARAKI ^{ARAKI} as two men working in the kitchen had not bowed correctly. These two men were beaten, thrown to the ground, kicked and then returned to the camp after having had to promise future good behavior.

March 2nd 1945: Araki called Sector Commanders and asked them: "What do you know about the war-situation? How do you think that bad and disobedient characters in the camp manage to get news?" All poker-faced Sector Commanders "had no idea"; we asked for a regular supply of newspapers, as all we got was a few numbers of the "Voice of Nippon" and the "Nippon Times".

The Japs increased their evening rounds through the camp to try and catch us at "news supply". They never found a thing which made them irritable. This evening at 12 p.m. when Araki walked through a barrack with his heavy boots, some internees being half asleep who did not know who it was, shouted: "Don't make so much noise." Araki was raging when he called the interpreter. Two men were called and beaten; one of them was put in the bamboo cage for three days and got pneumonia. Araki said "I will not be insulted. You people all have evil characters and can only misbehave."

March 19th 1945: Some postcards written in Malay language were found "not clear" or "insulting" to the Imperial Japanese Army by the censor Hata. He beat several "suspects" and one was placed in the bamboo-cage for a few days.

April 4th 1945: After transporting firewood some small pieces were still found on the road. These should have been removed. A few hundred men were lined up and were threatened that the whole camp would get no food this day. Finally two young men volunteered for a licking, took the blame and were punished.

April 6th 1945: One internee had dared to put a question to a Korean guard about the distinctives of Korean and Japanese guards. He was beaten by Takemoto. Firstly because he had asked about military matters and ^{TAKEMOTO} secondly because he dared to presume there was a difference between Korean and Japanese guards. There certainly was a difference; Araki said one day talking about the Korean sub-commander: "That one is not a Japanese, he is only just like a Chinese!" The Korean sub-commander told us once about Araki: "Don't ask that Jap anything, there is nothing that he can arrange." These quotations clearly show that there was friction between these two members of the Jap forces; and we often had to pay for such friction.

April 7th 1945: A group of workers was beaten and kicked by HIGASHIBARA as they had stopped working before 12-30 p.m. Some of them had to undergo treatment at the camp-hospital. HIGASHIBARA definitely was not a bad character, however he often flew into a rage. After this incident he confessed having been unable to control himself and showed sincere regrets.

April 16th 1945: A saw-mill was started in the camp as a part of the soy factory across the road. The saw-mill workers got extra food and on the whole had no complaints. The Formosan boss of the soy factory Sai behaved decently to the workers.

SAI

April 24th 1945: Again an inquiry was made about the protectors of children in the camp. Once more they were going to bring them together with their fathers. This time nothing happened.

May 14th 1945: A new series of registrations started: Chauffeurs and motor car repair-men; railway men; electricians; armourers and all other technicians. Specially the new sub-commander KYOHARA ordered these registrations with much threatening; if non-registration was found out he beat offenders.

KYOHARA

May 20th 1945: This camp came under new management. The Jap Sergeant AOKI and his assistant Kyohara (Korean) took over from Araki and Higashibara. They said: "We are different from the previous management. We strictly execute orders and want our orders to be strictly executed. The reports on this camp are bad. Too much money came in illegally. Too much food-stuffs were bought illegally and the attitude of the internees all formerly prominent members of your community is still arrogant." Generally speaking the Sgt. Aoki behaved correctly.

AOKI

He strictly carried out the orders he got from higher authorities and has never beaten anybody. After the capitulation when disturbances outside threatened to occur, he was on duty day and night for our protection. Kyohara on the contrary was very conceited and executed collective punishments for individual offences. Kyohara had a special weakness for numbers and anyone for one minute without a number risked severe corporal punishment. After misbehaving himself for about 1 month Kyohara capitulated for the heavy guns of bribes and corruption and restarted the illegal supply of additional purchases which had been stopped when the new management took over.

Officially it certainly was the intention to starve us further, as on May 27th 1945: A new regulation was enforced allowing only a

daily 10 cents per person to be bought in the canteen (later on increased to 15 cents for workers). This amount was criminally low as only a cake of soap cost already f.1.40! When we protested and pointed out the enormous rise in prices the reply was: "You people have spent too much in the past. We know this was all money illegally obtained from somewhere and this is a punishment which may last some time." Moreover there is still too much illegal trade with Hei-ho's.

In camp No. 4, Tjimahi illegal trade in clothing had again been discovered and for one day ~~all~~ Tjimahi camps were allowed no food. The new Commander Sergeant Aoki managed to get this order annulled as far as this camp was concerned.

AOKI

May 31st 1945: All payments on deposits held up since April 1945 were to-day officially stopped. Probably all part of the scheme to starve us further. Only after the capitulation was the balance of all deposits paid out.

June 8th 1945: In order to stop illegal trade in clothing with Hei-ho's regulations were made for the storing in the camp of all pieces of clothing above a fixed maximum. If people did not comply they would be severely punished. As Kyohara said: "By me and by people who did not care at all if they murdered some internee."

June 7th 1945: When talking to Aoki about conditions in the camp about food shortage, medical supplies, housing (bed bugs!) etc. Aoki said: "The Java camps compared to the Philippines, Burma, Sumatra and New Guinea are much better. A Japanese Red Cross Authority recently visited Java and he was angry about favourable conditions here." To which Kyohara added: "In the U.S.A. we Japanese are treated badly. Conditions are much worse than yours. Also on account of racial discrimination. If we treat you well we are doing so in the hope that our nationals will also get a similar good treatment. In U.S.A. prison-camps Japanese who complain about food were shot, here in our essays you can complain freely without risk."

It is not necessary here to say anything about treatment of Japanese

in the U.S.A. We know that conditions there were much better. We also know that HERE ON JAVA OUR CAMP WERE NEVER VISITED BY ANY RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES.

June 10th 1945: A member of the office staff was beaten by Kyohara as he did not bow correctly. This was done "to put an example". Many times orders about some job to be done were given by different Japs, which orders seldom agreed. In such cases the internees always paid the price.

KANCHIRA

June 19th 1945: The Jap Quartermaster Kanchira beat and kicked our "Mess Sergeant" on account of some stocks in our camp godown. It was a complete misunderstanding but Kanchira was the rough type specially in the beginning. In this case the victim suffered a bruised rib.

June 20th 1945: From the International Red Cross we received our first reading matter; some books (10) and some pamphlets on engineering.

June 21st 1945: The new management again insisted on correct bowing. Kyohara said that otherwise he would beat us. Aoki said: "beating should not be necessary at all if you only paid proper attention."

June 20th and June 21st 1945: Uncensored books and electrical water boilers were found and offenders heavily punished as already mentioned under the paragraph "Recreation".

Kyohara said: "Why all this opposition to orders? I will not tolerate any. We follow up orders even if death is involved. I shall educate offenders. My words should penetrate into the hearts of all concerned. I have many ways to punish you all e.g. by stopping all food for everybody in the camp for one week. You people think too much individually. You should all think collectively for the benefit of everybody. You are like a potato in the field; the field as a whole counts." Aoki said: "We Japanese never think of individual gains."

July 4th 1945: Again we strongly protested against lack of calories in our daily food rations. What we got from the Army always was now around 1000 calories per day. The Japs knew that to exist properly a minimum of over 2000 calories was needed. Kazuyama told me once that 2400 calories were necessary. The camp leader told the Jap Commander that people were dying in the hospital owing to lack of meat and I told them that rats, snakes, snails and dogs were caught and killed to provide for the sick. Aoki and Kyohara after consulting the Tjimahi Head Office allowed one or two kilogram meat per week for the hospitals. Kyohara caught and brought us a dog and very proudly said: "30 pounds free of charge". 52 essays were asked from us about the camp situation. Some very clear talking was now done and all 52 essays were translated by our translator into Japanese. The Jap Aoki took it smilingly, he said: (on August 9th 1945) "You people are like frogs in a well that can not see the poor conditions outside. You people say you are getting weaker on account of lack of food but you sleep too much in the day time. You people do not understand yet your position as war-prisoners."

KAZUYAMA

July 24th 1945: The group of workers who were daily fetching our forage from the Central Food depots had to be changed. It was found out that the leader had "illegal" contact with the outside world; although he was sentenced to 3 weeks solitary confinement the attitude of the Japs was much milder than usual. Future developments were dawning.

August 1st 1945: We tried again to get a better water supply, however with no results. The Jap said: "Compared to other camps you are well off. You people have never been at the front and can not understand what a real water shortage is like." In these days Kyohara was beginning to help us with clandestine food purchases of which Aoki was not to know a thing. Kyohara said: "If you have a dog and he performs tricks nicely as ordered by his master, you are inclined to give him something nice. With you it is the same, if you all behave nicely I can do things for you."

August 4th 1945: HATA visited the office and assembled 17 internees who had in their postcards hinted at a quick end of the war; they were beaten by him and later on also by Kyohara who said:

"That you people are conceited and arrogant since birth you can not help, but I will not tolerate it." To the Sector Commanders Kyohara said in this connection: "I will no more allow them to write again or to receive postcards". The soul of the Sector Commanders is rotten. I can read on your faces that you do not take my words seriously."

August 22nd 1945: Although we knew secretly by radio all about the capitulation of Japan, officially we were informed by the Jap to-day, that the war was over.

Aoki said: "There is no defeat, but the war is stopped by the Emperor to have peace in the Orient. The use of a special kind of bomb made noncombatants suffer too much." Apparently the news of defeat was at that time withheld from him.

August/September 1945: After the capitulation the Col. Anami the Captain Takagi and the Camp Commander many times tried to improve the housing conditions by giving more space to each internee (after 500 men had been transferred to Bandoeng in July).

ANAMI
TAKAGI

We refused and said: "for three years we have been lying like dogs and now in the end we are not interested in the changes suggested by you".

The attitude of all Japs and Koreans changed completely after the capitulation. Some suddenly behaved politely trying to save their skin, some of them acted under orders and suddenly used polite words instead of the coarse language they had been using for years. If during these years of internment there had been some purposely organized opposition, the Japs would have had a right to act severely, however all this continuous madness about petty-offences was entirely senseless and purposely done to make our lives miserable.

NEVER AGAIN IN THE FUTURE SHOULD A BUNCH OF DANGEROUS BRUTES LIKE THE JAPANESE BE ALLOWED TO HAVE ANY WEAPONS AT THEIR DISPOSAL.

We can not be thankful enough to all armed forces that contributed in obtaining our release from the hands of such brutal soldiery.

FILE COPY
RETURNS TO ROOM 361

一九四二年十月ヨリ一九四三年十月迄私ハ「バンド
ウェンジ」收容所ニ抑留サレタ。其處テ時々日本人
ガ收容所ヲ訪レタ時ニハ私ハ通譯トナツタ。

× × × × × × × × × ×

「インドネシヤ人」ノ收容所長ト副所長ハナラズ皆
ニアツタ。彼等ハ抑留者ヲ打ツ駆ルト云フ日本流ノ
鐵方ヲ踏襲シタ。

我々ハ此ノ收容所ニ於テ非常ナ飢餓ヲ耐エ忍バオバ
ナラナカツタ。其上我等ガ受ケル少量ノ食事サヘ時
々ハイヤラシイモノニアツタ。例ヶ月モノ間具イ米
ヲ食ベタ。

其時分ニハ正常ナ食料カ容易ニ入手出来タカラソレ
ハ大概腐敗ガ原因ノ一ツニアツタロウ。一九四三年
ヨリ一九四四年ニカケテ死亡シタ抑留者ノ大部分ハ
「エ・・・・・G」收容所テ死亡シタノニアツタ。何故
ナラ其ノ收容所テハ榮養不足ラズツト前カラ證シタ
カラデアル。

衛生状態ハ給水ヲ故意ニ停メラレタ時ハ屢々急ク
ベキ状態ニナツタ。

日用品ノ不足ト收容所ニ更ニ多食ノ居者ノ來訪ヲ
許可シナイ事ニ依ツテ適當ナ停稼手當モ不可能ニサ

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レテ居タ。

講演、音楽、授業ソレニ合唱スラ禁セラレタ。
二、三ヶ月後ニハ神ヘノ禮拜サヘモ禁止サレタ。親
類ヤ友人カラノ送金モ抑留者ニハ渡サレナカツタ。
收容所ニ送ラレタ書簡ハ没収サレ又總テ讀書ハ收容
所ニ於テハ禁止サレタヘ圖書室ハ誠認サレタ。
親類ノ來訪ハ一九四二年十月以後坂早許可サレナク
ナツタ。

通信ハ決シテ許可サレナカツタ。

總テノ紙、鉛錆、ペンハ引渡サナケレバナラナカツ
タ。刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケ普通ノ犯罪者ト共ニ投獄サレタ
抑留者ハ何モ惡事ヲ倒カズ收容所ニ居ル地方人抑留
者ヨリモ良イ待遇ヲ受ケタ。

然シ状態ハ上述ノ如キモノテハアツタガ後日、日本帝國陸軍カ地方人收容所ヲ接收シタ後ノ時期ニ比
較スレバ末ダ或ル自由カ存在シ恐怖ニ依ル支配ハ未
ダナカツタ。

一九四三年十月ニ私ハ「エ・G」抑留者ノ一部
ノ者選ト「テーマヒ」第五號收容所ニ行ツタ。

× × × × × × × × × × ×

食糧状態ハ「バンドエン」エ・G收容所ヨリ良

2.

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好テアツタガ未ダ非常ニ貧弱テアツタ。
一九四四年二月、日本ノ一般人ノ一圓ガ收容所ヲ
訪レテ收容所ニ於ケル事情ニ就イテ質問シタ。日本
語テ私ハ私達ノ總テノ希望ヤ收容所ノ指導者達ニヨ
ツテ改善シテ貞ビタコトニ對スル志見ヲ全部申述
ベタ。彼等ハ注意深ク耳ヲ傾ケタヨウニ見エソレヲ
聴取りサヘモシタカイツモノ様ニ結果ハ零テアツタ。
其味アリ氣ニ併ルノカ昔カラノ日本人ノ習慣テア
ル。

一九四四年三月一日日本帝國陸軍ガ一般人收容所ヲ
接収シタ。其ノ日カラ私ハ此ノ收容所ノ正式ノ通譯
テアツタ。ソシテ私ハ「門ノ所」ノ將校ノ居タ所ノ
テ起ツタ事柄ヲ毎日聴留メテ置イタノテソモソニノ
最初カラ戰爭ノ終リ迄ノ此ノ收容所ニ於ケル狀態ヲ
以下ニ描寫セントスルモノテス。

× × × × × × × × × ×

日本ノ組織ノ主ナル候點ノ一つハ士氣也が
收容所ノ狀態ニ全然無頓着ナ事ダツタ。一
アナミ「大佐（「バンドエン」ヨリ來タレ（アナミ）」

3.

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ル一高木大尉等々ハ日本降伏迄和戦人ノ收(高木)
容所幹事ト殆ンド言葉ヲ交ハサナカツタシ
彼等ノ詫ヲ聞コウトセシナカツタ。

收容所ハ荒木ノ如キ無教育ナ連中ノ管理(荒木)
ニ任セラレテイタ。彼等ハ各自腰帯ニ一日
中收容所ノ管理ヲ或ル朝鮮人ノ兵士醫備員
ト竹本ノヤウナ悪漢ニ安セタ(竹本)
此ノ收容所擔任ノ日本人荒木ハ憚カニ無
教育テアツタ

嘗テ食糧狀態ニ關シテ曰者ノ坑議カ爲サレタ時荒
木ハ六人ノ生者ト收容所幹事ニ左ノ通り云ツタ
一君達ハ既時俘虜テハナイ君達ハ單ニ一般人ニ過
ギナイ。駁呼昏虜ハドンナ國テモ貴重ナ財産ダ。然
シ君達一般人抑留者ハ無價値ダ。君達ハ丁度風ニ依
リ散リ失セル紙切れ同様ノモノダ、若シ君達カ死ネ
バソレハ仕方カナイ當リ前ノ事ダ、君達ハイツモ餘
リ渾山求メ過ギバ。」

×××××

一九四四年三月一日軍方接收シタ最初ノ日ヨリ我

4.

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等ハ次ノ諸項ヲ要求シタ。

一 家族トノ接觸

二 食事ノ改善

三 貨物ノ供給

四 「バンドエン」收容所ニ於ケル「インドネシア」

人一般人收容所長ノ預金勘定ニ依ル金錢ノ返済

× × × × × × × × × ×

食糧事情ハ漸次少シハ良クナツタ。然シ若シ我等カ
軍ノ供給スル食糧支テ生キテ行カナケレバナラナカ
ツタトシタナラバ悲惨ナ狀態カ必ズ起ツタデアロウ。
賄賂ヤ惡徳ニ依ツテノミ我等ノ炊事班ハ追加ノ食糧
ヲドウニカ手ニ入レタ。貴重品ヤ金齒其他ノ資却ニ
依リ大量ノ必長物品ヲ齎カニ貰入スル事ガ出來タ。

× × × × × × × × × ×

然シ我等ノ氣病人ヲ救ウ爲メニ鼠ヤ犬ガ病院用ニ用
意セラレテイタト云フ事ヲ茲ニ申述ベテ置キ度イ。
日本入カラ受取ツタ出稼給與品ハ俗ニ甚シク不充分
デアツタ。

若シ我々ガ赤十字社給與品ヲ受トツテ居ナカツタラ
又若シ我々ガ自分自らノ金錢テ追加ノ藥品ヲ買フ事

5.

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7.

一九四四年三月三十日然シ乍ラ翌日關係者タル會長ト班長等ハ併附ケラレテ竹ノ棒テ酷ク打タレタ最初平山自身ソレカラ平山ニ命令サレタ。一インドネシア一人巡査ガ各人ヲ五十回打ツタ。此等巡査ノ中数名ハ此ノ命令ヲ非常ナ興味ヲ以テ行ツタ。他ノ者ハ最善ヲ盡シテ拔等ヲ助ケテ吳レタ。犠牲者ノ數名ハ公容所ニ人事を不省テ運び込マレタ。二人ノ逃亡モ亦嚴シイ處置ニ加フルニ、二週間ノ單獨禁錮ヲ受ケタ。此時日本人ノ一給養軍曹一姓名不詳一ハ三十名ノ夜晝ノ若ラ向ヒ合セニ二列ニナラバセ、お互ノ顔ヲ十五分間置ルヤウニ命ジタ。若シ打チ方が充分強クナカツタナラバ彼自身テ殴ツタ。

× × × × ×

赤十字社救恤品

一九四四年五月廿三日赤十字社第一回醫療用品ヲ受領シム。

一九四四年六月六日非常ニ遭レテ六日漸ク國際赤十字社ヨリノ第一回赤十字社全體小包ヲ受領シタ。其ノ小包ハ送サレタガ體カニ「不本意」ニ渡サレタ。朝鮮人、鞍山メ日本人達ガ小包ノ周リニ立ツ

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8.

ティタ次ノヤウナ事ヲ云ツタ。

一サテ此ガ日本帝國陸軍ノ精神ダ我々ハコンナ品
物ヲ分配シテヤルガ我々國民ナラ我ガ赤十字社カラ
送ラレタ品物ヲ受取ルト思ト大體違ダ。

× × × × ×

赤十字ノ小包ニ就イテ云ヘバ小包ノ第二回目ノ分
ヘ五月四日「デマヒ」ニ於テ受領シタガ分配ハズ
ツト過レテ一九四五年五月廿六日ニ行ヘレタ

× × × × ×

第二回目ノ分配方法ハ嫌惡スペキテアツタ。罐ヤ
小包ノ貼紙ハ取りハガサレタ（他ノ收容所テハ
該給與品ノ貼紙ガ使用聲明書ト共ニハガサレタ）
干葡萄、一テヨコレト、砂糖、石鹼等ノ箱ヘ
シテ開ケラレテ内容物ハ大キナ樽ノ中ニ放リ込マ
レタ。一ジヤウ正全土ニ於ケル正式命令テハモ
大開ケロトイコトテ我等ハ最初一バケツヲ持
ツテ内容物ヲ取りニ來イト云ヘレタ。我等ヘ抗議
シテドウニ力開罐セラレヌヤウニシタガ四十八時
間内ニ罐テノ空罐ヘ日本官憲ニ返却サレオバナラ
ナカツタ。（此等ノ空罐ヘ高價テ賣レタカラ大概

彼等ニ依ツテ賣却サレタダロウ一收容所ノ職務
 リハ何モカモ急イデ食ベナケレバナラナカツタ
 メニ效果ハ少クナツタ言ヒマシタ。受領サレタ總
 テノ赤十字社ノ小包ニハ受領確認用ノ郵便葉書ガ
 同封サレテ居タ。此等ノ葉書ハ小包ガ開封サレタ
 時ニ沒收サレタ。最後ニ私ハ小包カラ食糧、煙草、
 衣類ガ日鮮人ノ守衛多數ニヨツテ窃取サレタ事ヲ
 言明スル。『デマヒ』本部ニ赤十字ノ小包ガ到着
 シテ間モナク兵補及日本人達ガ『チエスター・ブ
 イルド』ヤ『キヤメル』ヲ喫煙シテ居ルノヲ見タ
 ゾレハ抑留者ニ配給サレルズツト以前ノコトダツ
 タ。『デマヒ』本部ニ於テ日本憲兵ハ凡ユル種類
 ノ赤十字給與品ノ内容ヲ検査シタ。

「デマヒ」本部ニ於テ赤十字醫療給與品ガ降伏後
 沢渡サレナカツタト云フ事ハ既ニ前ニ述べタ通り
 デアル。

× × × × ×

妻子トノ接觸ガ數回見附カツタ。斯様ナ場合ニハ
 刑罰ハ苛酷ナモノダツタ。鞍山ノ命令デ三百人ノ
 勞務者ハ砂利ノ上ニ膝ヲムキ出シノ懲罰マヅキソ
 シテ手ヲ頭ノ上ニ擧げテ居ナケレバナラナカツタ
 斯様ナ状態ガ一時間ケラレタ。誰レモ動ケバ

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10.

打タレタリ蹴ラレタリシタ。 旗名ノ者ヘ終ニ人
不^レ合ニ陷ツタ。 日本人ノ「モット」ヘ^レ学ニ一矢
圖ノ一人ガ禁ヲ破レバ全部ノ者ガ處罰サレルト
云フノテアツタ。 一例テハ九月廿六日第十一號舍
ノ二人ノ者ガ其家族ニ手紙ヲ出ソウトシテ捕マツ
タ。 ソレテ其ノ廠舎ノ老弱ヲ尙ハズ全部ノ者ハ前
過ノ懲付ケノ刑ヲ受ケバナラナカツタ。 罪ナキ
老人ノ苦シム様ヲ見ルニ耐エ兼ネテ其ノ規則ヲ破
ツタ者ハ若シ集圖處罪ヲ止メテ吳レサヘスレバ貴
方達方満足スル文自分ヲ^レクレト日本人ニ願
ツタカ殆ンド效果ハ無カツタ。

集圖處罰トヘ別ニ過反者達ヘ主ト

シテ又モヤ荒木竹本白山ニ依ツテ

(荒木)

非常ニ手荒ク振ヘレ^ハ遂^ハ人事不省

(竹本)

ニナリ出島移^ハテ病院ニ擔キ込マ

(白山)

レタ。

犠牲者ガ倒レテカラ、ソノ頭ヲ蹴ルノガ荒木ヤ
他ノ者ノ好ム過方テアツタ。

(荒木)

白山ヘ犠牲者達ヲ不動ノ姿勢ヲ直立サセタ後手袋
ヲハメタ拳骨ヲ蹴^ハテ打テ倒シテ氣ヲ失ハセ
タ。 ソレカラ彼ハ一バケツレ^ハ一杆ノ水ヲ犠牲者ノ
頭ニツ^ハ樹ケテ又立テアガラセテヘ此ノ興味アル

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事ヲ繕ケルノガ常ダツタ。收容所長荒木ハ常ニヤ
場ニ居合セタ。荒木ト白山ハ。 (荒木)

一九四四年七月八日抑留者 (白山)

ビルヤードヲ非常ニ苟隨ニ觸シタノチ彼ハ脚ニ
傷ヲ受ケ約八ヶ月間病院ニ居タ。

荒木ニ依ルト此男ハ大尉ニ對シテ然ル可キ敬禮ヲ
シナカツタトイフノダガ此ノ (荒木)

犠牲者ハ眼鏡ヲ忘レテヨク見ル事が出來ナカツタ
ノダツタ。

彼テノ日鮮人ノ好ムモウーツノ處罰法ヘ一違反者
ノ裸ノ躰ヲ竹テ皮膚ガ破レテ出血スル迄打ツ事ダ
ツタ。

犠牲者ノ士氣ハ常ニ挫ケナカツタ私ヘ通譯トシテ
何時モシバニ居タノテ審ツテタカツテ笞刑ガナサ
レタ後^ノノ篇メ橋伴フ快ヘナケレバナラナイ
コトガ復回アツタ。

× × × ×

右ノ一九四四年後半期ノ體刑ヘ餘リ微多クテ全
部ヲ語ル事ヘ出來ナイ。其理由ヘ下記ノ如ク種々
アル。

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12.

- 一、我等ノ態度方悪ク充分諒遜テナイ。
- 二、我等ヘ傲慢テ己惚レティル。
- 三、我等ノ一禮儀作法レガ間違ツテ居ルカ或ヘ全然禮儀作法ガナイ。
- 四、一日本人ガ近ヅイテ來タ時ニ我等ヘ逃ゲタソノ事ハ日本帝國陸軍ノ一員ニ對スル侮辱テアル。
- 五、我等ノ心持ガ眞摯テナク、ソシテ我等ノ考ヘ日本帝國陸軍ヲ侮辱シテ居ルト云フ事ヲ彼等ヘ我等ノ顔カラ譲ミ取ッタ。
- 六、不禮順サガ我等ノ顔ニハフキリ出テキル。
- 七、五名以上ガ一組ニ居ルノヲ見タ。
- 八、水栓ガ適當ニ閉メラレテ居ナイ。一所テソレヘ惡材料ニ基因スルノダ。
- 九、燈火ガ一分過レテ消燈サレタ。
- 十、煙草ノ吸端ガ下水溝テ發見サレタ。
- 十一、夜間ニ喫煙シタ。

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十二、 洋燈後段へ朝ノ點呼前浴室ニ居タ。

十三、 洋燈後談話シタ。

十四、 作業隊ノ近クテーフリッヂ／ノトロトラン
ブ達ノヲヤツタ。

十五、 徒番方寒サニ備ヘテ毛布ヲ被ツタソシテ間
ニ合フヤウニ被覆シナカツタ。

十六、 門ノ所テ作業隊ガ報告シタ道方ガ悪カツタ。

其他ノ理由テアル。

私ハ多クノ訓戒演説ヲ識譯シナケレバナラナカツ
タ。上記ノ反則ノ多クニ對シテ荒木ヘ違反者ヲ査
夜竹ノ籠ノ中ニ入レタ。時ニハニ過間モ入レタ。時ニ
ヘ理由ヲ記シタ告知板ヲ其處ニ置カネバナラナカ
ツタ。

作業隊ノ者ト「インドネシア」人ガ言葉ヲ交シタ
時日本人ハ侍ニ怒ツタ十月一日白山ハ作業ニ就ク
三〇〇名ノ作業員ニ云ツタ「若シ（白山）
オ前述ノ誰レカガ「インドネシア」人カ其他ノ者
ニ語ヲスレバ、自分ノ劍テオ前述ノ首ヲ全部斬ツ
テ終フソ」

576

100

14

此等ノ「テロ」手段トヘ別ニ此處ニヘ様々憲兵ガ
來テ嫌疑者ヲ追レテ行クタ。憲兵ノ犠牲者ガ收容
所ニ歸ツテ來タ時ハ大抵身體ガ衰弱シテ直様病院
ニ直行シナケレバナラナカツタ。眞名ノ我等ノ友
人ハ歸ツテ來ズニ其後死亡シタ旨通知ガアツタ。
老人ヤ弱イ者ヲ殴ル事ハ荒木ニ取ツテ特ニ興味ア
ル事ノヨウニ見エタ。

一九四四年六月廿六日私ハ荒木ガ牛ノ陰莖ノ隠テ
六〇才以上ノ老人達ノ頭部、背部、足部ヲ打ツノ
ヲ見タ彼ノ話ニ依ルト老人共ハ正シク敬禮シナイ
トノ事ダツタ。後刻私ハ眞名ノ老人ガ膝マツイテ
彼等ノ爲シタ何事ガ斯ル處罰ニ值スモノカヲ神ニ
聞ケテイルノヲ見タ。

× × × × ×

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一九四四年六月十六日 此日ニ最悪ノ殴打事件ノ
一つが起ッタ。ト云フノハ作業員ノ一人テ「グロ
エン」ト云フ以がカラノ通産民ガ彼ノ妻カラノ小
サナ手紙ヲ持ッテ居ルノヲ見付カツタカラダ、其
手紙ハ六ヶ月以前ニ「非合法的」ニ入手シテ虚偽
的ナ理由ノ為ニ其ヲ所持シテ居タノダッタ。竹本
ト荒木ニ依ル所イ官刑ノ此ノ抑留者ハ「テマ
ヒ」本部ノ調査所へ送レ行カレ多日ノ日本人ヤ朝
鮮人カラビドク様打サレテ三日後収容所病院ニ貞
エサレマシタ。荒木ハ「グロエン」ノ可憐な状
態ニ驚シテ「彼方甚荒シタ」ノダト説明ヲ加ヘタ。

一九四四年六月二十七日 本調竹本ハ一抑留者ヲ
「彼ノ兵備ニ鑑スル態度方余リ」遣テナイトノ
理由テ目赤者云ニ殴打シタ、彼ハ一人ノ兵備方日
本語ノ命令ヲ叫ンダ言葉ヲ似テ叫ヘタトイフ責
ヲ取ッタノテアッタ。一時間牛ノ頭此身ハ銀ノ背
中ヲ牛ノ頭上ノ頭ヲ以ツテ笞多レ遂ニハ背部ガ血
ノ輪イタ生ノビフテキノヤウニ成ッタ。

× × ×

一九四四年八月廿八日 本日ハ収容所幹事ト収容
所監視ガ日本人也即「サカイ」ニ鑑シ食事ナ食糧
狀況ニ於キ何過モ談合シタソノ中ノ一日テアッタ。

15.

16.

Dec 5/6

次第ハ日本ノラ一日手ウジテ一、一〇〇カロリ！
ヲ真イ而モ臺吉張「ザイタミン」脂肪心々ヲ保イ
テ居ルト後ニ告ゲタ。『サカイ』當時ハ食過狀
ト禁書不良者ノ增加ヲ以日勿ラサレテイタ。後ハ
狀ニテ此上スヘシ何事モ公ナカッタ。其狀ハ
後ニハ良ク解ッテ居タ。一九三五年七月及八月二
〇〇名ノ作業員が『サカイ』當時ノ體情ヲ蒙ケテ
自此ノ以降以カラタルベキ狀ノ『デジヤレンカ』
ニ此上「ダム」如何ノ如メ越テレタ、此ノ『サ
カイ』當時モ「デジヤレンカ」ノ「馬小屋」ヲ
粉レタガ體情ナシ而ナラ完體スベキナノニ後ハ抗
議ヲ呈出スル必至ヲ認メナイ事子グッタ。

「バンドエニ」ノ「アナミ」大體モ亦元馬的ニ
「デジヤレンカ」候顧客所ラ勝レ武毎作業員ガカ、
ル私的状態テ生活スルノヲ皆空シテタニシダッタ。
其處ノ作業員ハ殆ンドボラヘラレバ又一日中太
陽ニ曝ラサレタ。當時ハ地上ニ塵又ヒドク吹サ
シタ。活シ以學方終了シナカッタナラ、當時ノ多
クノモハ其處アヒンダテアロウ。

× × ×

八月十三日 司機ト運送機ハ八月十三日作業員
ノタメニ「隔ナル日」ヲ取ハルヨウ事ニシ

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タ。況不ト「カズヤマ」ハ次ノヤウニ管ヘク。一
不可能ダ。オ前述ヘ今月四日ニ休息スル日本占
ノ文配下ニ在ルノダ」「オ前述ハオ前述ノ事分ヲ知
ラナイ、オ前述ハ余リ多ク異家シスギル」日本軍
ガ占領シタ時ノ布告ニ依テ武等ノ國民的習慣ハ
拿シサレル可キダト云ツタ時「カズヤマ」ハ「完
ダ無シオ而此ハモウ國ヲ有ツテオラヌ」と云ツタ。

× × ×

一九四四年七月中央省ハ婦食容所ニ尙未行シテアル
無償ノ衣食並ビニ家庭用品ニ關シ該名ノ日本人ノ
會話ヲ耳ニシタ事ヲ茲ニ云ヒ廣イ、ソレハ其日ノ
體にテアツタ。此等ノ元婦人收容所方解説サレタ
理由ノ一ツハ單ニ明白ナ據ニテアツタ事ヲ確信シ
テ居ル。

× × ×

一九四四年九月十九日 本日ソシテ亦但ノ多様ノ
婦會ニ日本人ハ「ボランズ」運上人ト競争「オラ
ンダ」人トノ間ニ競争ヲ始エタ日本人ハ競争「オ
ランダ」人ヲスパイースル爲メニ監管ノ中ニ監
互ノ監ノ記レル」混血兒ヲ家メシ。

× × ×

十月廿六日「イシガワ」ハ收容所幹事ニ收容所内

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19.

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ノ不良不平分子ヲ追テ旅ルヤウニ命ジタ。
彼ハ彼等ニ日本ノ命令ヲ守ルヨウ教育スル者ダト
言ツタ。但ノ多數ノ日本人達モ屢々同様ナ命令ヲ
學シタ。然シ勿論誰レモ追レラレナカツタ。
一九四四年十月廿七日本日高木六輔ハ旅客所幹
事ニ語ツタ。彼ハ次ノヨウニ言ツタ。『君ノ旅客
所ノ清シク旅人々ハ皆以前ハ有仁ナ人達テアツ
タ。彼等ハ大体ドンナ命令ニモ従イタガラズソシ
テ懲懃アル、故ニクイ人幼ハ皆端木ノ所ニ通レ
テ行キナサイ』當ニ左ノ事ヲ記述シテおカネバナ
ラナイ。即チ五月廿二日、六月廿七日及十月一日
ニ至旅客所ニ於ケル官界、蒙蒙界、薩摩界ノ主ダ
ツタ人々ノ姓名ノ宣傳方命セラレタ。侍ニ技術、
通信、船舶、機械及「ドック」作業、航空測繪、
瓦斯及電氣、鐵業及印刷ノ主其商號山体全部方記
載サレタ。約一五〇〇名ノコレラ有名ナル人々ハ
全部一九四四年十月廿ニ新豆島旅客所ニ集結サセ
ラレタ。『第六八及フリカメイシン會員』モ其ノ
中ニ含マレテ居タ、ソシテ旅客所外テハ傳ク事ヲ
許サレナカツタ。

一九四五年一月一日以後彼等ハ各自ノ活動ノ下部
ニ赤イ三角形ヲ付ケホバナラナカツタ。此ノ集結

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「バタヴィア」デハ許可サレティタ方或シノ自出
ハ強調サレタ。

× × ×

一九四五年一月十五日 七十八名ノ英口人ハ五、
九〇〇「フロリン」（一人ニ付キセニ、八〇「フ
ロリン」ヲ貢京ノ「アボストリック」代表ヲ通
ジテ「ヴァテカン」官ヨリ受領シタ。三、八四「
フロリン」ガ現金ヲ支給ハレ、其額ハ現金サレタ。
英口人ハ本口人ニ全ヲ分ケタ。一人ニ付一〇「フ
ロリン」ノ毎月支給方算ケ月日イタ後引出シハ全
然禁止サレタ。日本ノ洋銀後回顧ガ支給ハレタ。
一〇、〇〇〇「フロリン」ト七〇〇「フロリン」
ノ第二回目ノ差金ハ英米人ニヨツテ回顧受領サレ
タ。後等ハ次第ニ五〇〇「フロリン」ヲ支給シ
タ。

× × ×

一九四五年六月七日 敷容所内ニ於ケル食糧不足、
監獄品館又、銀鹽鹽倉（管ニ「日本鹽」）・
其他ノ銀鹽ニシテ青木ニ附シタ時青木ハ次ノヤウ
ニ當ツタ。「ファイリッピン」「ビルマ」「スマト
ラ」及「ニコラギニヤ」ニ此該シテ「ジヤワ」ノ
敷容所ハ過力ニ良好ダ、最近一日本赤十字社員方

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7

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「ジヤワ」ヲ訪レテ此處ノ良イ状態ニ憤慨シタ
ト。此ノ事ニ就キ「キヨハラ」ハ次ノヤウニ附言
シタ。『米合衆口テハ我々日本人ハ既イ待遇ヲ
受ケテイル其ノ状態ハ吾達ノヨリ遠カニ張イ』

× × ×

一九四五年七月四日 我等ハ尋慶日ノ日給食糧
ノ「カロリ」不足ニ信頼立地シ甲込ンダ、我
等方軍隊カラ給與サレルモノハ一日約一、〇〇〇
「カロリ」テアツク。日本人ハ普通ニ五キテ行
クニハ最低ニ、〇〇〇「カロリ」以上ガ必食ダ
ト云フ事ヲ知ッテキタ。「カズヤマ」ハ最時ニ、
國〇〇「カロリ」ガ必食テアルト私ニ語シタ。

該營所等事ハ日本人指揮官ニ食肉不足ノタメ病院
内ニ於テハ人々ガ死亡シツ、アルト語シタソシテ
私ハ既、既、端午や大ヲ端ヘ患者用ニ就シテイル
ト語シタ。青木ト「キヨハラ」ハ「テマヒ」本部
ニ相談シタ後一週間ニ病院用トシテ一「キロ」カ
ニ「キロ」ノ食肉食用ヲ許可シタ、一「キヨハラ」
ハ大ヲ一匹捕マヘテ吾等ノ所ニ持ツテ來テ六隻自
慢氣ニ云ツタ「燃料ノ肉三〇」「ボンド」

× × ×

一九四五年八月及九月 陸空後「アナミ」大佐、

2/
18.

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22.

高木大尉ト収容所指揮官ハ何度モ各抑留者ニヨリ
賃イ場所ヲ與ヘルヨウ家庭狀態ノ改善ニ努メタ。

（豆〇〇名ノ男子ガ七月ニ「ハンドエン」ニ送サレ
タ後ノコトテアル）我等ハソレヲ拒絶シテ云ッタ
「我等ハ三年間六ノヤウニ被ハッテイタ。以後ノ
今我等ハ若達ノ云フ改進ニハ其餘ヲ完エヌ」
總テノ日傭人ノ態度ハ降低シ一體シタ。我等ハ全
體シテ自分ノ生命ヲ以ハント為眞ニ云々シタ。次
者ハ命令ノ下ニ行動シ、何年モノ間改ッテイタ下
劣ナ言葉ノ代リニ丁寧ナ言葉ヲ急ニ改ッタ。

× × ×

/END/

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22.

高木大尉ト収容所指揮官ハ何處ニ各御曾者ニヨリ
貰イ場所ヲ具ヘルヨウ家庭状態ノ改善ニシメタ。

「豆〇〇名ノ男子ガ七月ニ「ハンドエン」ニシサレ
タ後ノコトテアル一我等ハソレヲ拒ムシテ云ツタ
「我等ハ三年間六ノヤウニ前ハツティタ。其後ノ
今我等ハ看護ノ云フ改善ニハ其餘ヲ完エヌ」
總テノ日傭人ノ態度ハ降低シ一聲シタ。當者ハ急
性シテ自分ノ生命ヲ以ハント為重ニ云ひツタ。其
者ハ命令ノ下ニ行動シ、何年モノ間儂ツティタ下
劣ナ言葉ノ代リニ丁寧ナ言葉ヲ急ニ似ツタ。

× × ×

/END/

Doc. 5762 (cert.)

監視番號第五七六二號

監 明 警

和昌王國東印度軍中尉ニシテ監軍情報部戰爭犯罪部
長タル下記署名者「チャーリス・ヨンゲネール」ハ
先ツ正當ニ宣誓ヲ爲シタル上添附報告書ハ左記原本
全部ノ眞實完全正確ノ寫ナル事ヲ證言ス。

一 一九四二年十月ヨリ一九四三年十月迄ノ一ハンド
二 ヴエンセーレ・ル・エスコア・レ・セイ・ラ・セイ・ラ・セイ・ラ
三 バロス・バーチャビニ於テ一九四五五年十月四
日、收容所番號第三六、三四四號ニ一般人抑留者
ニシテ通譯ナリシ「J. C. レインダース・フォ
ルマー」ノ署名セル一九四三年十月ヨリ一九四五
年八、九月迄ノ「デイマヒ・バロス」第五號收
容所ニ關スル報告書

以上ノ監視ハ監軍情報部ノ公式記録ノ一部ナリ。

署 名

一九四六年六月七日於「バタヴィア」。

「チャーリス・ヨンゲネール」ノ署名ノ

Doc 5762 (cont.)

右邊ハ、予即チ蘭領東印度検事総長室附上級官吏ニ
シテ和蘭王國東印度軍中尉「E. A. ドウルド」
ノ面前ニ於テ署名宣誓ヲナセリ。

「E. A. ドウルド」署名/

添附報告書ニ於テ私ハ三年半ノ禁錮中ニ於ケル「バ
ンドウエン・エ・オ・G」收容所及「ティマヒ」第五
號收容所ノ狀態ヲ敍述セント試ミルモノナル。通
譯トシテ並傍シ又主要ナ出来事ヤ會話ヲ日々書キ留
メ置イタノテ此等ノ報告ハ總務ノ眞實ヲ示ス。私ハ
一九二八年ヨリ一九四一年迄約九年間日本ニ住ンテ
居タカラ日本人ト交渉ヲ持ツタノハ此が最初テハナ
イ。

一九四五午十月四日「ティマヒ・バロス」ニ於テ

收容所看護第三六三四號一般人收容者

「エイシ・レインダス・フルマード」署名/

2.